NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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AMUSEMBI (TS' TO-MORROW EVENING.

BROADWAY THEA TRE, Troadway. -THE FRENCH SPY-HIPPOTHEATRON, 1 Courteenth street, - Equastrian WALLACK'S THEAT RE. Broadway.-THE DOUBLE

WINTER GARDEN, Bross Way. -OUR AMERICAN COUSIN BAN PRANCISCS MINSTR. (LS, 585 Broadway, opposite stropolitan Hotel.—Ermoria v Singing, Dancing, &c.— DASTOR'S OPERA HO USE. 201 Bowery. Sind DASTOR BOWERS BERNERS BERNERS BOWERS BO

ANNUCHI'S MUSEUM, 600 B roadway.—Moving Wax

EW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATO MY, 618 Broadway. er 1, 1865. Bew York, Sunday, Octob

NEWSPAPER CIRCULA TION.

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HE NEWS.

THE WIRZ TRIAL

the Andersonville failor is expected to las s longer, but its dreary monotony will be be examination of the men who of all ow light upon the question as to how far n his own flendish instincts alone, and authority over him. Robert E. Lee and stan, the ex-rebel generals; Colonel Ould, ner of exchange; Howell Cobb and ex-have been subpossed as witnesses for s-examination will be vitally interesting.

ofence which the prisoner's counsel ap of the worst cruelties were practiced; responsible for the impure vaccination responsible for the impure vaccination-scalts, and that generally his conduct is than otherwise. In short, that all e given of his torturing and starving and shooting them down in cold bloodhim, is an ill-used man. Thus far affectionately term sen made in supporting this position.

smee examined yesterday, the evi
m, Captain Wright and W. D. Ham Of the three with dence of two of the the case for the prosecution. Hal mock, strengthened the time of the Co

lawyers. equabbles among the MII CELLANEOUS

The Alabama State Convention have passed an ordihtly comprehend the very cloudy nance which, if we ri to us, excludes negro testion in il civil cases, but makes mes from courts of justice it lation as to whether or not the evidence of freedmen will be received in crimin al charges. This exclus negro testimony, it is added, is to continue decides upon the organ Governor Parsons, in. State. message laid before the convention on one of the first days of the sixing, unject upon them the necessity of taking prompt measures to m oct the interest on the debt, so as to maintain their if nancial credit. Referring to the widespread destitution; prevailing throughout the State, he mentioned that forty thousand rations had been placed at his disposal by the U sited States government. Yesterday the convention adja urnes, after adopting the and also petitioning for the withdrawal of the military, on the ground that the people of Alabama have given

nmistakable proof of their loyalty.

In Mississippi action of a widely different character has been taken on the negro question. Sovernor Shar-key, acceding to the proposal of Colonea Thomas, Assist-ent Commissioner of the President's Bureau in Missis-sippi, has directed that the cases of freedmen, instead f being adjudicated upon as hitherto by the Freedmer, Burean, shall come before the civil courts, due regards being had to the existing lavrs of the State; that freed nen shall have the right to, sue and be sued, and she be entitled to protection of person and property. The Jackson News denounces these consessions as listringe-ments upon the rights of the white man, and doubts

whether they will be supported by the people.

President Johnson is granting pardons to the repentant rebels with a more lavish hand than hitter to. The number pardoned last week was three times greater than that of any previous week since the end of the rebellion. It is stated in our Washington corres ondence that against those postransters in the Sous hern States who were indebted to the national governs sent at the time o breaking out of the rebellion, and have not since endered an account of their stew rdship.

General Slocum, democratic est didate for Secretary of State, has relinquished command of the Mississippi De-partment on leave of absence. He was fited at Vickeurg on the 16th uit, and spoke with carnest gratification the way in which the people of the South were rearning to their allegiant e. At his home in Syracuse few days later the Grueral received a warm welco from the citizens, as a made an out-and-out Andy John-

son specification of the second secon

affairs of the little republic were looking up.

Faim Anno Lorking has been as fortunate in law as she
was in the lottery. The littigation with her attorney, F. L. was in the lottery. The litigation with her attorney, F. I. thousand delers (ee, which bardly seemed in dis-

Barbard's conclusions were—that Anne s really the mysterious Mary Simpson of the the instricted who upder that name betrowed and dollars of the platonic Mrs. Calderon was some other personage; and lastly, that as King was have been paid two thousand dollars for collecting have been paid two thousand dollars for collecting of um of money. This decision met the approval of

we been making a tour of the United States and Canada, returned to this city last evening and took up their quarters at the Clarondon Hotel.

A boat race yesterday between the Six cared boats of the Atalanta Club, New York, and the Atlantic Club Hoboken, resulted after a game contest in fav. of New York. The course, three miles long, was made by the winning boat in the short time of twenty-one

Sir Morton Peto and the other English cap

minutes and twenty seconds. At Pittsburg the regatta contests have ended satisfactorily. The five mile four cared boat race, for which two Pittsburg boats and one New York boat had entered, was won by the Priendship.

of Pitisburg. The contest created great excitement.

The Inman steamship City of Cork arrived at this port last evening. Her advices are of the same date as those brought by the Cuba, and already published in the The testimony in the trial of the will of Mrs. Eliza

Sexton was concluded before the Surrogate yesterday and the case adjourned for summing up. The Surro-gate's calendar for the October term, commencing or day next, contains seventeen cases.

The examination of eighteen of the crew of the shi Calhoun, charged with mutiny on board that vess the 24th of September last while on the high seas, was resumed before United States Commissioner Betts yester-day. Several witnesses for the defence were examined, and the case was adjourned till Monday morning next, the Commissioner granting bail for the appeara the accused in five hundred dollars each, excepting two alleged ringleaders, whose ball was fixed in one t

pefore Commissioner Newton, the examination into the charges preferred against Charles Hermkind, a Prussian keeping a seamen's boarding house in this city, for ob-structing a Deputy United States Marshal in the execuion of a warrant, was resumed. Objection was taken by defendant's counsel to the legality of the warran which, it was alleged, was not signed by the proper offi-cer—the United States Marshal for the district—but by s clerk in the office, who used the Marshal's name with aving received authority to do so. The Commissione decided on hearing evidence. The testimony of th captain and mate of the Prussian bark Louisa Viliers wa aken, and the case stands adjourned till Tuesday next at

Charles Jones, alias Chauncey Johnson, who is suposed to have "lifted" \$28,000 in bonds from Belmont's Sank, in Wall street, on the 28th uit., was examined o the charge at the Tombs yesterday.

A Broadway lawyer, named Francis J. Tucker, has

been held to ball on a singular charge of false pretences connected with the cashing of forged and stolen drafts. The whole facts of the case have yet to be elicited.

Coroner Wildey has under investigation a strange case of possible murder, but more probable suicide. The body of a discharged corporal of the Forty-sixth regiment was found in the woods near Fort George, on the Harlen river, on Friday afternoon, with his throat out from car to ear. An empty wallet, a box of caps, a blank memorandum book, some discharge papers and a razor were all the articles found upon the deceased, the manner of

whose death yet remains a mystery. At Moller's sugar refinery, Vandam street, on Friday, Joseph Freeze, assistant engineer, was struck on th head by the engine crank and was instantly smashed up

Professor Lowe's fifth detached balloon ascension fr this city took place yesterday. During the voyage Leslie, of Niagara Falls celebrity, performed some daring feats on a rope suspended forty feet beneath the balloon.

After a successful trip the balloon landed as Yoskers, about twenty miles north of New York.

The new and splendid steamship New York, Captai nklepaugh, belonging to the Atlantic Mail Steametsi mpany's line, will sail to-morrow (Monday) at noso h the company's new and commodious pier, No. 4. Panama with the steamship Colorado. The mails use at the Post Office at half-past ten A. M.

es from the Pacific mention a great revival in 've trade, arising from the reduced rate of interengineers of the Contral Pacific Railway have est. The ted the practicability of crossing the moun-ra Nevada at a gradient of only ninety feet to hen the expected gradient was one hundred Property to the value of one bundred and seventy

Property to Gold was firm, and closed at 1445

There was no especial change in the complexies ins on Saturday, a fair-degree of activity, buoyancy and firm ness being still the ruling for

Impensionent of President Johnson the Radicals.

We have noticed a muttering am the radical Jacobins for several weeks past about impeaching the President for some cause or other. We looked upon this as of no importance, believing it to be simply the raving of a few fanatics who could not express their disgust of their own approaching doom in any other form. But some important facts have recently come to our knowleds; e, which not only place the whole affair in a different light, but reveal a deep laid plot on the part of the radical abolitionists to actually attempt the imper chment of President Johnson, if they cannot defeat his restoration policy in any other form The Anti-Ravery Standard has for some time openly advocated this course, while Beecher's organ (the Independent) has, been constantly insinunting the same thing, which has been followed by private and public articles by the seguitar editor of that sheet upon the private character of the President. All this, with the countions of the Chicago Tribune and other ournals in the same interest, are sufficient to convince an observer of events that something more than usual is in the wind. That a deep scheme has been prepared to thwart the President's policy is very evident from the course of those journals and the action of the Jacobine and the Chase radicals; but we did not suppose until a few days ago that it had assumed its present

shape of an attempt at impeachment. That an effort to impeach Mr. Johnson is now part and parcel of the programms of the radi-cals there can be no doubt. The preliminary steps were taken soon after the 4th of last March, and such arrangements made that in the opinion of the Jacobins will insure success. We learn from unquestionable sources that during the executive sessions of the United States Senate following the second inaugura-tion of Mr. Lincoln as President, the radicals, under the cover of the Star Chamber, insisted upon and advocated the immediate impeachment of Andrew Johnson, then the Vice President. It was given out publicly in Washington by the adical Senators at that time that all the facts and data had been prepared, in readiness to be used at the proper time. What these facts were, or just what had been done, was kept a mystery; but it has now transpired that a reso-lution recommending the impeachment was presented by a radical Senator, and that the reso tion was strongly advocated and voted for by Senators Sumner, Pomeroy and several others of that class in the Senate who had been identified with the movement to nominate Mr. Chase for President. The good sense of a majority of the Senate prevented the passage of the resolution at that time; but the radicals now hope to control that body at its next

session and carry their point if the President adheres to his restoration policy. It is claimed that the data prepared then are sufficient for dieres to his restor their purpose, and we presume their object is to hold this over Mr. Johnson's head and thus threaten to carry it out unless he accedes to

their programme, nigger and all.

The President does not appear to be alarmed at their threats. We understand that he has a full account of what was done in the famous executive sessions referred to; just what was said by the radical Senators, and the real position of each and all. He is, therefore, fore warned, and we dare say in readiness for them. Some of those Senators who on that occasion were loud in their accusations have since been fawning around the White House: but their fawning has been futile; for he who resides there is too well versed in the records or them to deceive him. Nor need President Johnson entertain the least fear as to the result of the attacks of the malignant radicals upon him in any form which they may adopt. e has the great mass of the people with him. They so emphatically endorse his course that the politicians everywhere have to put on the face of pledging to support him to make any show whatever. The evidence is conclusive that impeachment is part of their programme for next winter; but this only reveals the desperation of their cause. They have from the very commencement of their opposition to Mr. Johnson been compelled to take untenable ground, and will find themselves in the end dwindled down to a weak and powerless faction. Every effort on their part strengthen the President with the people, and thus adds another guarantee to the final and triumphant success of his policy and administration.

The Fenian Movement-Its National The latest news from Ireland indicates the iness of the government organs there, which, while they express their wonder at the universality of Fenianism in every part of the country, and at its appearance in the army, attempt at the same time to make little of it Those who suppose that the Fenian movement is a little cloud that will blow over, who fancy it a trivial disturbance that will be put down by the police, with may be a few broken head's, have not studied it at all or taken any notice of the circumstances under which it arises. It is the most widely spread of all the demonstrations of Irish dissatisfaction with English rule. It pervades universally the masses of the people; and, what is remarkable, it seems to unite in the bond of a common purpose Protestant and Catholic-and this even though certain portions of the Roman Catholic clergy have openly spoken against it. Moreover, this Irish movement comes just at the perfed when such an occurrence is due in the crurse of European events. We have made frequent reference to the fact that a war having such a vast influence on human destinies as the war we have just gone through could not possibly pass away and leave the rest of the world in quiet. And we have repeatedly warned the European governments that their interest in this struggle riveted the attention of their people to its great issues; that our victory would be their danger, and that where the battle was over they would, in all probability, see another struggle for popular rights nearer home. Now we see the con land of that other struggle.

Viewed as a European event following: war in America, this Irish movement bears certain resemblance to those disturbances in France that eventuated in the French Reveluion. Undoubtedly the great events of French listory had prepared the way for that terrible convulsion. To go no further, the reign of Louis XIV. and the period of the Regency; frowing their tremendous burdens on the people, made it next to inevitable, but perhaps not quite inevitable. France had borne similar evils before, and would have borne old modes of thought. It was the influence of events ontside of France that gave her new ideas and stimulated her to rise when sim did 1 The most philosophical writers on this subject have attributed the immediate occurrence of the revolution to the ferment in men's minds caused by the war for American independences Prance in that war sympathized actively with freedom; and if we sympathize in a great cause we feel its inspirations Thus what France did for us reacted on her own life. She was enabled to see the full force of the example. we set to the downtrodden people; and for the first time in her whole existence Fance was interested through and through in the life of another nation. French soldiers alm, orunn ized in French armies, and fighting under the royal standard, came by a strange bus propiletic anemaly to fight in the first of the great struggles against monarchy, and when they went home they carried with them the weds at the

great struggle. Once more a great many soldiers have gone. home from their participation in an American wat. This time they have gone to Ire and instend of France; but they have gone home nevertheless, and gone full of the high spirit and pride of men who have sught glorious battles for human freedom. Want do they find at home? They see between their native land and the free-land they leave a terrible contrast In Ireland they and, as the others found in France, a country prepared to rise by the indescribable oppression of centuries; they find her growing once more beld and proud in her sympathy with a great cause. En sympathy with our rebellion Ireland felt and saw, and she rejoiced in the triumph that crushed England's natural ally. She wants to extend that triumph now, and yearns to make the attempt. The thousands of her sons who write home intensify her old natural hate by the fierce expression of the liste that England's duplicity has excited on this side the Atlantic. All this gives a great reality to the Fenian movement. Who but an idiot can venture to ridicule the movement of such a people as they stand ready to strike for their freedom? When we heard of the movement in Italy who thought that that people, crushed by Austria, feared by France, without a friend anywhere, could yet rise through the crust that centuries of bondage had formed over them? And if Italy could, why cannot Ireland? She can, and will : and she will find that she has a friend on this side the Atlantic. We will recognise her as a belligerent power at the first, note of battle, and we will blacken the att cosphere of every climate with the smoke of burning British ves-sels, fired by Irish-American Alabamas. This is the lesson that England has taught us, and, in the very words of English hate, "It shall go hard but we will better the example."

Poor Greeley, of the Tribune, see stitutionally unable to tell more than half the truth. He informs us that Dean Richmond Tilden and Signor Mantilini Marbleu, alias Marble, have been to Washington; but he omits to add that Greeley and Gay, Weed and Raymond, Opdyke and the Wood Brothers travelled in company with them, and shared their want of money, their schemes to raise the wind, their cold victuals, their old Bourbon and their recep tion at the White House. Some of these politi cal Goths and Vandals were in the flesh and some were in the spirit, surrounded by a gray cloud composed of shoddy and toddy, and supposed to be from heaven. Indeed, the whole raid may be properly called a spiritual affair, for Dean Riehmond is the only one of the party with any life in him, all the rest having had their heads chopped off by Mr. John B. Haskin at Albany and Syracuse. The journey to Washington is not worth do

scribing. It consisted, as usual, of a great deal

of smoke, a great deal of sleep, a great deal of drink and a great many curious capers performed by Signor Mantilini Marbieu, alias Marble, the man-monkey, for the benefit of the Camden and Amboy Rip Van Winkles of New Jersey and the Jerry Black Buccaneers of Pennsylvania, as the train rattled through those States. But when the party arrived at the capital, and, after thing the inner and outer man at the worst and cheapest hotel, formed in procession and marched up Pennsylvania avenue to call upon President Johnson, their appearance was singularly imposing. At the head marched the Signor Mantilini Marbleu, alias Marble, with his little organ, furnishing the music. Next came Thurlow Weed, taller than the Washington Monument, with a bundle of five per cent contracts sticking suspiciously but picturesquely from his coat tail pocket. Those famous political jugglers, the Wood Brothers, who have been as badly exposed in this city as the Davenport Brothers were in Paris, followed, arm in arm. Brother Ben was neatly labelled "Price Twenty-five Thousand Dollars," and Brother Fernando gracefully carried a beautiful banner inscribed "Corporation Offices for Sale Cheap for Cash." Raymand insisted apon walking by himself, considering it more becom ng the dignity of a future Senator; but Greeley and Gay, the white man and the nigger of the Tribune, trotted at his heels and constantly and viciously bespattered him with mud Opdyke and Tilden walked together, the forner bearing a bundle of shoddy cloth and the latter a rotten plank from the Chicago platform. Dean Richmond, the prayerful men of the delegation, brought up the rear in a stout old party back, newly trimmed and decorated with several American flags. In this order the procession advanced to the White House and entered the parti gates. It is not true, as poor Greeley iminuates

that the party we have described were "m

taken for rebeis," or that they were taken

down to the kitchen and attempted to stead the spoons: Signor Mantilini Marbieu; alias Marble, may have had some designs upon the silver, and may have clipped enough material from the brocade curtains in 1 East Room to make hipself a new vest; but the rest of the Coths and Vandals were deter mined to steal the whole White House, Presi dent Johnson included, and rather frowned down any such petty pic kings. President John son, upon being informed l of their arrival, boldly ordered them to be admitted at once. Who they came in some introduced themse some introduced each other. When Greeley and Gay were presented as the white man nigger of the Tribune President quietly saked, "Which is the white man and which is the nigger?" Weed suggested that you paid your money and took your choice; but the prevailing sentiment being strongly against (lay he was sent down then requested to earry his Chicago plank to the Presidential wood pile and leave it there, which he did. Opdyke , seeing several soldiers close at hand ominously cocking their muskets and feeling of their trowsers, dropped his bundle of shoddy and ran for his life. The Wood Brothers had savery cool reception; and; after • few remarks by the Erresident in regard to the efficiency of military commissions and the heinousness of corruptions in office, the estipped sway, turned their coats as disguise the and slunk down the agenue, brokom-bearted and broken vanded. Signor Mantilini Marbles alias Marble, had to be shown the door on account of les ignorance of the proprieties of civilized life, displayed by putting, his dirty feet on the chairs, fingering the mantel erns ments and, expectorating upon the corpet.
Raymond, who had been attitudinizing with arms folded, like the First Napoleon, joined in a violent dispute between Greeley and Weed about the Ningara peace conference and the New York Senatorship, and the language of the trio became so abusive, profane and indecent that the President ordered them to be expelled: This left only Dean Richmond, the prayer'nd politician, who intersperses his phrases with pious words, after the mehion of Henry Ward Beecher when ho said, "This is a very hot day, by God, a very tot day." President Johnson and Richmond bad a very pleasant interview, and the Dean returned to New York a wisor if not a happier man. As for the rest of the party they have concluded that coming to life does not may, and have now died over again, each with his head under his arm, like the rebbers in the burlesque or the hero of "Finegan's Wake."

HE STEL LIVES .- Horatio Seymour still lives. He and John Van Bures are named as the speakers who will enlighten the democracy at Albany on Thursday next. We expect a great speech from John Van Buren, but we are not so certain of Seymour. We advise him to steer well to windward. Under the wing of Andy Johnson our ex-Governor in 1865 may de much to repair his blanders and damages of 1863. Had be stuck to our instructions of 1862 he would have been the leader, and not the foeman, of the New York democracy to-

SLIGHTLY DISGUSTED—The unhappy Greeley, at the way the work of reco is going on down South. In all this work he can find nething satisfactory from Washington to Texas. Nothing is going right; everything is going wrong; and all because the emancipated blacks of the South are not granted at once the right of suffrage. Greeley and Ben Wood are in the same bad box; for neither of these philosophers knows exact!, where he or what is to be done.

Wall street is in a terrible stew o

tax on brokers' sales of gold and stocks made their own account. The Internal Revenue act prescribes a tax on all such sales by broken ithout qualification, while the amendatory act passed at the last session of Congress particu-larly specifies "whether for themselves or others." But the brokers concerned failed to see that the tax applied to their own speculative transactions, although they admitted that the tax applied to similar transactions made on account of their customers, and they represented this view of the case to Mr. Lewis, the then Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who differed with them, but gave a written promise to the effect that if the brokers would make a case and submit it to the United States Circuit Court, his department would abide by its decision. So a case was made and tried before Judge Nelson, who, strange to say, rendered a decision in favor of the brokers and contrary to the law. Meanwhile Mr. Lewis, a blundering lawyer, had made way for Mr. Orton, a blundering ex-Alderman and politician, at the head of the Department of Internal Revenue, and one of the first acts of the latter was to ignore the decision of the United States Circuit Court, notwithstanding the promise made by his predecessor, and to instruct his subordinates to coffeet the tax. Hereupon the brokers waxed foud in their complaints and spoke reproachfully of a breach of faith on the part of the department at Washington; but when the promise referred to was mentioned to Mr. Orton he avowed his entire ignorance of it till after he had issued his last instructions, when he had rand a republication of it in a newspaper.

He, however, recanted nothing; so the Stock Exchange and Gold Room sought to gain time by again appearing before the same blundering Judge of the Circuit Court to apply for protection in the form of an injunction. The Judge listened drowsily during two hot days in August to the length; arguments of counsel for and against the application, and then he stept upon the case for about a month before he made up his mind what to say, and then finally concluded he would do nothing. He; therefore, indited a very muddy decision; in which about the only clear sentence was "application refused." He probably thought he might have gone too far in the first instance; and that, therefore, it was safer not to go any further.

The brokers, great and small, were chapfallen over the result of this long protracted labor of the judicial mountain which brought forth so small a mouse. They had fondly hoped that the judge who had done them such a good turn in the beginning would support his own decision by granting the injunction. But, alas for the vanity of human liopes! he had left' them to the tender mercies of the tax gatherers. who might at any time bear down upon them like a plague of locusts and devour their substance by levying upon their office furniture and whatever else they could find.

Seriously speaking, however, this brokers' tax muddle is no joke in Wall street. It is not incorrectly estimated that some of the large houses owe taxes to the government to the amount of more than a hundred thousand dollars each, while every broker is indebted in the same manner to an extent which bears a large proportion to his capital, and it is believed by competent judges that not a few of the brokers are pecuniarily unable to meet the claims upon them for taxes alone, these being so far in arrear as to have aggregated an enormous sum. and the ordinary fine of ten per cent for the failure to pay promptly being added to the grand total

The Stock Exchange and the Gold Room have however, united to resist the collection of the tax, and the result remains to be seen. Those of the brokers who could least afford to pay the accumulated taxes declare that they will "Here are our deaks and chairs—let them levy." The Internal Revenue officers are meanwhile considering what to do and how to do it, and are willing to receive the taxes under protest pending the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the question But the brokers, some of whom could have paid the taxes monthly according to the law, although they may be anable to do so conveniently now that there is the accumulation of many months to liquidate, are exceedingly averse to this. The Internal Revenue officers are also exceedingly averse to waiting, having an impression that a stock broker may be rich to-day and poor next week, and that therefore the tages and the collector's commission are at stake. And these appreensions are not ill-founded, and therefore those who have "margins" with weak houses had better take warning accordingly. This muddle will doubtless be carried into the Supreme Court; where the blunders of the original law, Judge Nelson and the Internal Revenue Department will be reviewed and set at rest, perhaps by another blunder. What will be done in the interim is the great question that troubles-Viall street.

TARING SOUNDINGS .- It is reported that Hon-H: Ji Raymond has written a letter to Hen Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the last Congress, in favor of his re-election. Now, if Mr. Culfax will only return the compliment, Thurlow Weed will know how to use it to Raymond's advanage. In plain terms, will not Mr. Colfax be good enough to retire in favor of Mr. Raymond?

A Sign of the Times .- The Chevalier Forney is earnestly advocating "the reconstruction policy of President Johnson in the laminous ight of Abraham Lincoln's example." Forney as discovered how the wind is blowing.

Personal Intelligence.

The Syraques Convention has nominated General Patrick H. Jones as Clerk of the Court of Appeals. General Jones' reputation stands high as a lawyer and a soldier. He served in the old Thirty-seventh New York Volumeers. As Colonel of the One Rundred and Pitty-foursh few York Volunteers he distinguished himself at Chas-elloraville, and got badly wounded. For his services inder General Sherman, in the Western campaign, he was appointed brigadier general. We believe he was devernor Fenton's law partner before the breaking out of

Mr. R. W. Fraser, late a resident of New Mananchusette, and for some time United State at Haiffax, Nova Scotia, has recently, been an member of a delegation from the fitter place montreal to arrange the basis of an Intercolon

name of Wm. M. Gray as found drowned at the foot of Broome street. It should read John Sayers Gray. By correcting the above you will much oblige his son, WM. GRAY, 101 Beekman street. New York, Oct. 1, 1865.

CITY INTRILIGENCE.

Petc, Mr. James McHenry, Mr. T. W. Kennard and others of the European party returned last evening from their visit to the West and Canada. They arrived at half-past nine o'clock by special train over the Eric road, and are now staying at the Clarendon Hotel.

and a sermon presched by the Rev. Dr.
Philadelphia. The organ is one of the lar
as, and a rich musical treat is anticipated.

and a prob musical treat ten o'clock A. M.

Ananana

DEATH OF MAJOR AUGUST HAURAND which appeared in these columns a few days formed the friends of Major Haurand of the which occurred to him at the Park last we

place to day.

Processes Fatal Streemed Averal —Three named John Delancy, John Vernon and John S met is a place at No. 62 Mulberry street at affect vernan attacked Delancy and beat him violestity, bing him in the head dangerously. A boy thirthen of and amed William Pickett, interfered with the ties and received a stab in the back, under the shoulder, which was pronounced fatal by the surgettle Rev York Abspital. Sherry and Vernon we treeted by the Sixth precinct police and looked up. Singual Case or Suprocation.—A little child of mortis eld, named Elizabeth Kenne, residing at No.

while the latter stepped into arradioining room the child fell through the slats of the bed and was found lying across copper kettik under the bed, its head upon one edge and its feet upon the other, in which position it was sufficated. The Coroner was notified. FALL ISSPECTION OF THE MILITAL—The regular fall in-spection of the militia will commence this week. Order ave beer issued from the various regimental brigade and division leadquarters for this inspection. Now that the war is over, more attention will be paid to the movements and discipline of our local military organizations. The ranks of each regiment have become much increased of late by accessions from the volunteer army. There is The ranks of each regiment have become much increase of fate by accessions from the volunteer army. There some talk of having a cavalry brigade in this city. It idea is a good one and ought to be attended to. The are two cavalry regiments which might be consolidate as they are apparently not strong enough to hold out individual organizations. It might be well for the ispector to carry out the law strictly that each regime has its proper quota of men before greating them the right to parade and act as character dorganizations with recular number.

FIRE IN ELIBABETH STREET. - About three o'clock on Saturday morning a fire broke out in the ro Elstien, on the second floor of a tenement building, in the rear of No. 79 Elizabeth street. The tenants sucthe rear of No. The Elizabeth street. The tenants succeeded in extinguishing the flames with pails of water before the fire extended heyong the room in which is started, and without giving an alarm. Mr. Elisten and family were away from home. This fire started in a bed, and from an examination of the premises made by As noticent fire Marshalf H. O. Baker, Be is of opinion that the fire was one of design. The property of Mr. Elates is insured for \$1,000, in the Stuyressat Insurance Company. The building is owned by Mr. Woodcock; it is damaged about \$50, and is insured in the Citizens' Insurance Company. The matter is still under investigations.

THE FUND POR THE FAMILY OF THE M rer of the Metropolitan Police, than ledges the following sums, left at the Cent sent by mail, for the relief of the widow and murdered policeman Thomas Walker:—
F. F. Marbury....... \$25 J. Baxter-Wright.
Henry Elleworth...... 20 John C. Sanfordi

Nathan Chirk

Walnack's THEATRE -Colley Cibber's on

draws was by an interpolation on the part of Mr. S. The second act had more gayety in 19; the third one Alas that Coffey Cibber should just escape: being da by a generation that finds fault with him-principal nes that the present generation can really away preserved with the man she is to marry: This day happen to meet in the middle of the 198 are man picting the lady out of the chastic same careless boatman had thrown hoe. They which is deeper than the river. Itsing they are intended husband and write, the marrie, and they express mutual disgust rairangements which are likely to sunder it wise, de Here begins the extanglement author was permitted by the critical concomplications he chose, the choovery of the persons being always randy to-formis from the difficulties. There has not be this story for five hundred years that could any complications having much tended any complications having much tended the ping does not depend in any great story. Nor is it ony better in respect to of chasterer. Three of its notavie that Strutt, Mr. Sauster and Sr Squabble Spiratt, Mr.

in the establishments of the kine to the kine to the soul genuine wit of its burlesques, the inimitation to the soul genuine wit of its burlesques, and the fine somic talent of its leading members, and the fine somic talent of its leading members, and the fine some significant to the soul genuine to the s